

The Weekly Louisianian

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.]

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The Louisianian.

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THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its sixth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of

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And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE

the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races; Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

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A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and noble endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

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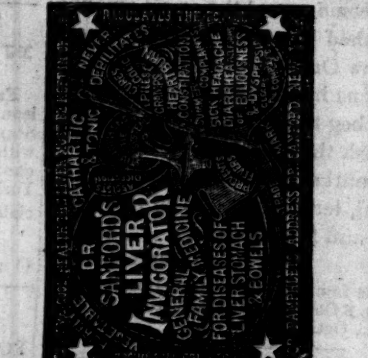
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DEPART.

Express No. 1..... 5:00 p. m.

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oct10 ly

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

ADOPTED IN CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history and we look back to them with pride. Incited by these memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unflinching courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party in National Convention assembled, make the following declarations of principles:

1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of the great Republic are secured, at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these Governments to the hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now the instruments of the great Republic created at its cradle—"that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men, deriving their powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of the citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we desire to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put to immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove the route of its policy to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States debt, and for the commercial prosperity, public morals and National credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office; the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments; and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the capacity, fidelity and capacity of the appointee, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the appointee, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold them responsible for their responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unswerving.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property to the benefit of any religious or sectarian institution.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon imports, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European Governments, that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizens that is given to the native born and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect emigrants in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made towards the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important measures enacted by the Republican Legislatures, in the laws which concern the persons and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress the power over the territory and property of the United States for their government,

and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and stipulate, in the Territories, the sale of barbarism—polygamy; and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the Nation has given to her soldier-sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for the country's preservation in the latest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deplore all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore note with deep solicitude the successful party counts, as its chief hope, success, upon the electoral vote of a united South secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the Nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that the success thus achieved would render serious strife and imperil National law and human liberty.

16. We charge the Executive party with the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with reason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the Nation's reform; with rescinding and annulling in the National Capitol the sentiments of "unrepentant rebellion" with sending Union soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to expiate the pledged faith of the Government; with deliberately proposing to expiate the overwhelming financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with providing itself through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the Government, and war the country against trusting a party so unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his untiring services, in war and in peace.

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100 baskets of this celebrated brand of Champagne landing ex ship Haver, from Havre, and for sale by J. B. SOLARI & SONS, 27 and 29 Royal and 5 Camp street.

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20 " Benedictine CRDIAL

5 " Maraschino

100 baskets Lafaurie ANISTINE

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100 " new FINEST

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50 " MACKERELS

50 " White Wine VINO

20 cases and bbls. White Wine VINEGAR Landing and for sale by J. B. SOLARI & SONS, 27 and 29 Royal and 5 Camp street.

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Men's Black Doeskin Pants \$5, \$8, \$9.

Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and \$8.

Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests \$15, \$20, \$25.

Men's Linen Dusters \$1 1/2 and upwards.

Men's Linen Undershirts, a new article, \$5 and \$6.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and upwards.

Children's Sailor suits \$3, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100.

Men's Six Open Back Bosom Shirts \$7 50.

Six Open Back Bosom Shirts \$3.

Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c and upwards.

English Hosiery \$2 1/2, \$3, \$3 50 per dozen.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON Oct. 20, 1877.

Congress has organized in extra session, but as yet, has not settled down to hard, steady work. Enough has been indicated to cheer us with the hope that in the Senate, at least, the Democrats will not have it all their own way; and so far, Messrs. Patterson, Spencer and Dorey have voted with the Republicans, and have failed to justify the rumor that they intended to throw off their party allegiance, and work with the Democrats.

The Louisiana question bids fair to consume many weeks of valuable time, before either Messrs. Spofford Kellogg or Eustis are admitted. We are all glad to see by the associate press dispatch of to-day, that Senator Pinchback has not given up his claim. It will do no harm to remind the American people that there is yet a gentleman who has a claim equal in all respects—certainly to those possessed by Kellogg, Spofford or Eustis. The Democrats of the House—at least, a minority of them—performed a just act the other day in joining hands with the Republicans, and seating Messrs. Rainey and Cain, who it is to be hoped will be able to hold their own, against the pretenders who are contesting their seats.

The banquet to Hon. Juo. M. Langston will take place on Wednesday, 24th inst., at 'Grays,' and bids fair to be a brilliant and enjoyable affair. Mr. Langston has a large following among the young men of this section, who will take advantage of this opportunity to show their esteem of one who has always delighted to do what he could to lift his race, and who has so especially identified himself with the hopes and best progress of young men. Whether he is doing the wisest thing in leaving the country at this time for a residence abroad, is a matter for himself to decide; but that he carries with him the regard and admiration of many there can be no doubt. It is thought that Prof. T. Greener will preside, and John H. Smythe will be toast-master.

The entertainment given at Tallmadge Hall on Monday night for the benefit of the Berean Baptist Society was a very pleasant and successful one, musical and dramatic. The hall was well filled. There was singing by Miss Josephine Stewart, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fleetwood, Mrs. Layton, Mrs. Williams, Miss Syphax and Mr. Tompkins; two acts from that popular comedy, "Our Best Society," and readings by Miss Anna Mason. The musical star of the evening was Miss Stewart, who sang the solo parts in Balfe's fine chorus, "Oh What Fall Delight," and in the favorite duet from one of Donizetti's operas "While Thus Around Joy Hovers;" and also, gave us that exquisite song, "When the Tide Comes In." Miss Stewart has a soprano voice, distinguished alike for power and sweetness. Her execution is wonderful, considering how little training she has had. The ease, modesty and simplicity of her manner and clearness of her enunciation add greatly to one's pleasure in listening to her. So many, otherwise good singers, do not take the trouble to open their mouths wide and to articulate with sufficient distinctness. Consequently much of the effect of their singing is lost upon us. It is really refreshing to hear a singer who conscientiously pronounces her words distinctly. We consider Miss Stewart one of the best amateur singers we have ever heard, and wish she could go to Europe, or even Boston and pursue her studies. We predict that if she could have a few years of training, she would take a high

place among the leading professional singers of the day.

The two acts, (the 2d and 3d) from "Our Best Society" were admirably performed. We scarcely like to mention particular individuals, when nearly all did so well. But we cannot withhold our praise of the specially good acting of Miss Blanche Brown, as Mrs. Potiphar; Miss Marian Shadd, as Mrs. Dragoon; Mr. Fleetwood, as the beau, par excellence, the elegant top; Mr. Croesus, and Mr. Fortune, as an Irish footman. Their performance was worthy of our best professionals.

Miss Shadd, has, I think, never before taken part in theatricals, but her perfect ease of manner, betrayed nothing of the novice, and the sweet, rich tones of her voice added greatly to the effect of her excellent acting.

During the evening Miss Mason favored the audience with several humorous selections, which were admirably read, and elicited much applause.

The dedication of Minor Normal School on Thursday last has been the event of the week, among our race. It is a magnificent building costing \$35,000, which will be devoted to the training of colored youth in the normal and higher branches. Prof. John M. Langston, presided. The oration was delivered by Rev. W. H. Channing of England, and Mr. Douglas added some words at the close in his most impressive style.

Washington has now better facilities for the education of colored youth than any city in the land, I should say where a separate system exists; besides the common schools of the city, which rank deservedly high, there are the Howard University, and Maryland Seminary and now this new Normal School. I am glad to say that Howard under its new President, Rev. W. W. Patten is looking up and taking a new lease of life.

The glories of the autumn still remain with us, it is a long while since we have had such perfectly glorious days and nights. Washington is rapidly filling up, and the avenue presents a brilliant aspect.

W. C. M.

CINCINNATI LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20, 1877.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:—

The news market in this locality is almost barren at present, yet with the aid of some good natured ladies who love to retail gossip, I have managed to pick up a few items that may interest your readers.

The election is over, the Republican party defeated, and Uncle Dick Bishop happy. The campaign was exciting and there was probably more scratching than at any previous election; the struggle is over and things have dropped back in the old ruts.

The society folks have been considerably stirred up by the numerous marriages that have recently taken place. Evidently speculative names have been "getting their work in." Among those of our circle are Miss Nannie Wilson and Mr. James Scott; Miss Areen Carey and Mr. W. S. Berry and last but not least, our old chum W. B. Ross—"one of boys." The happy couple visited several of the Eastern cities on their bridal tour and were handsomely entertained in Baltimore at the residence of Mr. Bishop. On their return home, Mrs. Anderson gave them a grand reception at her residence on Wade street, where over the sumptuous feast that had been prepared they received the congratulations of many friends.

Among the guests were Misses Ernestine Clark, Zoe Beatt, Alice Thomas, Mrs. Katie Easton, Mrs. R. G. Ball and Messrs. Jessie Collins, J. C. F. Anderson, Henry

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Editor and Prop'r.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Mr. Francis W. Emerson will continue as our local reporter. All courtesies extended to him will be kindly remembered.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers:

Halley—corner of Camp and Commercial Alley.

Ellis—opposite Postoffice.

Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

H. A. CORBIN, Louisiana.

H. H. MAHONEY, Plaquemine.

J. S. HIRSON, Indiana.

W. M. H. WARD, Kentucky.

CHARLES T. CHAMBERLAIN, Ohio.

PROF. W. ROBERTSON, Missouri.

W. B. BARRETT, New Orleans.

We ask the special attention of our readers to this interesting correspondence in this issue.

We have received from Senator B. K. Bruce, late Congressional documents, for which we return our thanks.

"CIVILIZED OUT OF EXISTENCE."

The expression quoted as our head-line seems to have become the favorite formula for expressing the final conclusion of those philosophers who make it the grand object of their existence to prove that since emancipation the negro race has ceased to increase, and shows a frightful increase of the rate of mortality as compared with itself in slavery, or as compared with the white race at the present time. The statistics of several of the large Southern cities are assumed as the standard of comparison, and it is earnestly contended that they show conclusively that the negro is being "civilized out of existence." The showing made by these philosophers seems, upon its first face to be somewhat alarming; yet, a comparatively slight investigation into the well-known and established principles which govern statistics, demolishes its tenor as completely, as a clear explanation of a conjuror's trick divests it of mystery and shows how simple in its nature it is. One of the principles is that statistics in order to be at all reliable as a basis of a course of reasoning, to establish a general law, must embrace large numbers and long periods. The average of a series of large numbers and long periods gives the date from which a correct law may be deduced, while just in proportion as the number of observations is reduced, the incorrectness of any conclusion deduced therefrom becomes more and more certain, and the final result an inevitable error. As a proof of this assertion, we need only refer to our insurance companies. Their whole system of operation is based upon tables of mortality, based upon extended observations, embracing the largest number and greatest periods available, and shrewd business men show their confidence in the reliability of the data assumed by investing their capital in such companies. But let a new company arise whose premiums were based upon such a series of observations as are the basis of the assumption that the negro is being civilized out of existence and not a man would invest a dollar in its capital stock or pay a nickel for a policy of insurance therein. We find the same defect in the reasoning of the philosophers whose words we quote, that the business man would find in the basis of an insurance company founded as we have stated; its observations have not been general enough and do not embrace large enough period of time. Moreover, their animus is apparent, the wish is father to the thought. Hence, we reject them as unworthy of consideration, or as being *prime facie* what logicians speak of as false inductions.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF THE COLORED MEN OF THE SOUTH

Some of the prominent correspondents of Northern newspapers, notably Mr. Smealley of the New York Tribune, have announced with no little dogmatism, that since the Southern States have gone under the control of Democratic administrations, the negro will no longer be a factor in their politics, but will occupy a position politically scarcely less unimportant than in the good old times when the only political recognition of his existence was the famous three-fifths clause of the constitution. Had the considerations which presented themselves to these gentlemen been the only ones having a bearing upon the case their conclusion might be accepted as a correct one; but, fortunately for the negro, in their haste, the correspondents looked only upon the outward manifestations, and took no note of the less obvious, but more potent forces which have most to do with the future of any race.

The generally accepted Republican theory is that intelligence is the only true and safe basis of suffrage and the legitimate consequence is that only in the hands of the those duly qualified to exercise that privilege wisely, without a blind adherence to any leadership, individual or party, is it effective as a means of self-protection, elevation, or good government. When, as the case under reconstruction, the privilege is conferred upon ignorant men, they must inevitably make mistakes, and necessarily to their own detriment. But mistakes are a necessary part of every learner's experience, and often the most effective means for his improvement; and the connection between these mistakes and the evils which follow them is so palpable a fact that it rarely fails to make a most desirable impression. They also direct attention to the means for their avoidance in future, and thus become most valuable lessons in statecraft.

It must be admitted by the most partial friend of the colored voters of the South, that in their political career, thus far, they have made some great mistakes; while at the same time it cannot be denied that in connection with their mistakes, they have also displayed some sterling, nay, admirable qualities. At the very time they were making a grievous error in adhering to the fortunes of some unworthy leader, they showed the unwavering constancy of a martyr in risking starvation and death in support of what they deemed the right side. Is it wonderful that when their old commander in war, whom they had been taught to regard as their deliverer, and to follow even to the cannon's mouth, turned politician and reassumed his old control over them, that they should have regarded his political rule as the legitimate sequence of that exercised in the ranks, especially when in reality political operations were so intermingled, as at the time when he first grasped the ballot? No reasonable man will affirm the contrary. To this powerful influence must be added one no less effective, the consciousness of his own dependence arising from his lack of experience and ignorance, and his habit of seeing the white man in no other attitude than that of a master holding him sternly down in the position of a slave. All of these powerful forces exerted their joint influence upon his unsophisticated nature, and the result was much evil; yet, not without an intermixture of good, which could have been attained in no other way. But the circumstances attending this period of the freedman's history have, to a great extent, passed away. A training of several years leave him no longer a child in experience, unsuspicious and credulous. The various instrumentalities put in operation for his enlightenment are already beginning to show their effects to a wonderful degree; and a new generation of his own race, the product of the common school, the college and the university, is upon the stage of action. He means of acquiring information are no longer limited to the stump orator and the designing political emissary, for from the pulpit and the school-room, from the

press and the more extended intercourse he has now with intelligence, his knowledge is increased and his capacity for discovering the truth from the false has full opportunity to expand. Hence, it is not unreasonable to conclude that instead of decreasing in importance as a political factor, the colored element in the South must necessarily increase; and one of the strongest indications that such is the fact, is the tendency to organization shown by the colored population. Already that population has a number of organizations co-extensive with the country, combining the strength of numbers with the purpose of intelligence; among which are the fraternities of the Free Masons and Odd Fellows, and several religious denominations. These are all exercising a potent influence for good, and are the special guarantees which render the future of the colored voter secure. To these influences and the community of interest that exists between him and his white fellow citizens, his influence, personal as well as political, can safely be trusted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

October 30th, 1877.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:—The evidences are multiplying that the division in the National Republican party is becoming more pronounced, and that the President must compromise or take his place with the opponents of that party. He has made an honest effort under the advice and tutelage of impracticable visionaries, who gather their experience from books and newspapers, and see that the Republican party is going to pieces under his rule, and that he must soon decide between Democracy and Republicanism. He shows signs of weakening on his civil-service order; which if true, will patch up a truce within the party, but will not deal the division. The Southern policy is beyond recall, and on this the party is irrevocably divided. Out of this division will come the issues on which will be fought the campaigns of 78-80. It is not too much to say that very few Congress districts in the country can be carried with the load of the President's endorsement; and fewer Legislative districts; except perhaps in divided struggles in the Democratic party. Hence, all the party machinery must pass into the hands of anti-administration men. But three Republican conventions have dared to sustain President Hayes: Massachusetts, Maryland and Minnesota; and two of these did not represent a fifth of the Republicans of their respective States. These are unwholesome truths, but nevertheless truths. For let it be understood that I write from a strictly impartial standpoint and I'll lean all at it is toward the honest purposes of the President. I apprehend that one of the greatest faults of the advisors of the President is being conveniently deaf to the honest protests of representatives of the party. The fate of Stanley Matthews in Ohio, should be a warning; and his example will not be a solitary sacrifice.

The course pursued by the administration may be as free from suspicion as the conduct of Caesar's wife, and seem to meet the cry for tranquility all over the land; but the fact remains that President Hayes is not sustained by any considerable number of his own party. Why, sir, the defence of Horace Greeley in 1872 was child's play compared with the effort to defend President Hayes among Republicans. In the one case there was a past and honorable record; in the other there is nothing but the pleasure of the Democracy and a doubtful future.

I have not met a single Republican since October 10th, who attempts to disguise his disgust at the President's policy. Yet, I see nothing in all this to encourage the colored people of the country; except the prospect of their vindication by the defeat of the Republican party in 1880. This would be a questionable satisfaction, and as a remedy, is worse than the disease.

It is not too early to predict that the National Republican convention in 1880 will be controlled against the present administration, and its

methods, which the vote of the Southern States. That vote which should be controlled absolutely by the colored element could select the candidate of the party. But then the fact faces of the condition of the party, and its capacity to elect its candidates. Already some leaders, and Senator Blaine said to be one of them, concede the next President to the Democracy, and propose a strong fight in 1884. That such a fight could be vain, we know.

Out of this general muddle we must see daylight in some shape. If the colored element becomes a solid compact political mass under the leadership of brave and sagacious men of their own race, some good may yet come of it. But the future is not bright and all the wisdom we possess will be strained to its utmost capacity to devise a pathway out of the political wilderness. First of all there must be unity of purpose and co-operation between the leaders throughout the country—especially the South—simultaneous action in every State, and some authorized body with National jurisdiction to represent the colored people of the country and give voice to their sentiments on all questions.

Unless there some grand division of parties and other National issues than the that have been contested for the last twenty years, I am persuaded that the legitimate place for the colored vote is in the Republican party; and that within that party they must struggle and win recognition. Upon State and local issues policy and expediency will perhaps frequently demand division. But as true exponents of Republican principles whose rights are involved in their maintenance, it is their duty to battle on that line even though they perish politically in the struggle. We need strong fearless men at the helm in this trying hour when men who in the past have dared to challenge questionable methods; men who—God helping them—will not permit free government to perish from the earth, or a nation of men to exist in a condition that is a mockery of a liberty, without such a protest as will resound through every age of recorded time down to the latest generation.

The editor of the LOUISIANIAN will appreciate my endorsement, and respect the delicacy which prevents me out of respect to others—among them, his contemporary of the "Grand Era" from giving him due credit for the advanced position he occupies today. Following the *amende honorable*, I can, and do say that he is the first man of his race in this crisis to show his head above the ruins and lead the army of redemption. He has my best wishes that he will always occupy a first place among the representative men of his country.

In this State, as I have stated on former occasions there is no Republican party; but there are fifty thousand colored voters, who will give a good account of themselves under capable leadership. Here as in Louisiana, there is now no disposition to go over to the Democracy even in the face of defeat and disaster.

With such material and our rights in danger, organization is easy.

The opportunity should not be lost, and I apprehend will not be if other States lead in the work.

NOMAD.

The "Sanitarian," published at 82 Nassau St., New York, and devoted to the preservation of health, mental and physical culture, should be read by all classes. Its articles are from competent persons. Dr. Bell, its editor, is an acknowledged authority. The November number contains "The faulty menu of board schools," "A lesson on house drainage," "Influence of valleys on health," "American public health association: abstract of proceedings" and a variety of useful information.

It has been some time since our city received such a shower of rain as during the present week.

Great preparation is being made in order to give His Majesty his annual brilliant reception on Mardi Gras prox.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(Short articles on educational topics solicited.)

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES,

Oct. 24, 1877.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:—

I see by reading the columns of your paper that you solicit information in regard to the work of education in the country parishes, which I am glad to be able to give for this parish; and I must say that there is no cause of complaint. I have been a member of the school board of this parish for six or seven years, am still one and I think we never had a better board than we have at present. We have ten schools in operation, eight colored, and two white; there are four colored teachers, and six white. The people are all pleased, and children learn fast. Your truly,

Geo. Essex.

No schools have been opened in Iberville Parish, and the Chief says:

"It is a shame that the vital work of education should be so long blocked in a parish like Iberville because of the idleness or indifference of a few individuals."

The colored schools of our city are filled to overflowing, and hundreds of the children have been turned away for want of accommodation. While some of our Northern cities are discussing measures to compel children to embrace the opportunities they have so liberally afforded them, our children in Richmond are starving for the want of facilities to enable them to obtain the rudiments of an education.—Virginia Star.

The same is true at many points in the South, and it is hoped that the "powers that be," will not allow this starving process to go on longer.

The teacher is worthy of his hire and to have good teachers is not to abuse them. We do not imply that school teachers suffer more of the "whips and scorns of time" than the rest of mankind but they certainly receive less *argent* for the for the amount of work performed, than many others; so if a teacher's work is unsatisfactory, if the results are meagre, often the *why* may be found in this.

Bad pay cannot produce good work.

Therefore place our teachers on a firm financial basis. We'll get better work because they get better pay.

Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, and it becomes many to reflect on those teachers who having passed 60 per cent, were assigned position in the public schools. Each one of the teachers appointed, has had several years' experience, and what they need is the Normal instruction received by the whites. The lack is not incompetency so much as method, and a few months' instruction under a competent teacher, will place them far above any young inexperienced person just from the schools. We shall hail with delight the formation of the Normal class for colored teachers.

A NEGRO MATHEMATICIAN'S CLAIM.

The Troy Times of Saturday says: "A colored man named Gidney, residing on North Third street below Jacob, claims to have discovered the true and exact ratio between the diameter and circumference of a circle. According to the accepted rule, with the diameter or circumference alone given, the other cannot be exactly told. The ratio is 4.14159 plus, or as commonly used 3.1416 plus. Mr. Gidney claims that by an algebraic calculation he has discovered the exact ratio, and he has in preparation a book on the subject which he intends shortly to publish. The demonstration of this interesting discovery is now receiving the attention of competent mathematicians, and whether it amounts to anything or not will soon be determined. Mr. Gidney possesses little or no education, except in mathematics, and in this branch it is said he is able to solve most difficult problems."

DIED.

GARRETT—Lafayette, aged 47 years a native of Washington, St. Landry Parish, La. October 21, 1877.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana Bureau of Immigration is receiving many letters of inquiry from various sources calling for information for farmers, mechanics, laborers, business men, and capitalists, who desire to settle in this State, or invest capital here. Our bureau has issued two descriptive circulars, with maps, for the benefit of such inquirers. We have sent off many circulars, and copies of "Louisiana As It Is," and written letters in response to letters of inquiry. Our bureau is open to receive description of lands worked on shares—any proposition that may enlighten the immigrant who wants to come to Louisiana.

We will record all such descriptions of lands and propositions in our books, which will always be open to strangers and persons wishing to purchase, and these descriptions will furnish the bureau with an additional fund of valuable information for future circulars, and to be used in our letters in reply to inquiries.

As our board has no funds and no income except the small amount furnished by merchants and others in New Orleans who subscribe to assist us in our labors, we respectfully beg the editors of the State to publish this notice for a few weeks or months, without charge to the board, for the benefit of immigration and the State.

Wm. Bogel, President.

Office Louisiana Bureau of Immigration, No. 8 Commercial Place, New Orleans, La., Oct. 6, 1877.

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All communications must be addressed to P. B. S. Pinchback, President State Central Executive Committee, New Orleans, La.

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ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MEAN A NEGATIVE REPLY. Feb24

SAVE MONEY. By sending \$1.75 for any \$4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price \$5), or \$5.75 for the Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price \$3). Address feb27 THE TRIBUNE, New York.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, AND PRINTER, 73 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS.

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE KEEPERS! THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ABSOLUTE EXCAVATING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
FOR 1877.

Devoted to Republican Principles,
and to Reform in Municipal,
State, and General Gov-
ernment.

The course of THE TIMES during the Presidential campaign has secured for it hosts of new friends, and has placed beyond controversy its position as the foremost Republican journal in the United States. During the political struggle preceding the election the fullness, accuracy, and fairness of its news reports were as obvious as its vigor and breadth of view as an organ of public opinion. The critical situation in which the country is placed by the disputed result of the election has been promptly recognized by THE TIMES, but it has found no reason to modify the claim which it urged, alone among its contemporaries, that the vote of the 7th of November secured a majority of Electoral votes for HAYES and WHEELER. Readers of THE TIMES on the day following the election were placed in possession of returns which were simply the most complete and trustworthy published in any part of the Union. The more thoroughly the facts of the election are disentangled from the mass of Democratic falsehood and pretense which has been thrown around them, the more clearly is the justice revealed of the claims made by THE TIMES the morning after election.

Now that the election of HAYES and WHEELER is perceived by impartial observers of both parties to be a certainty, THE TIMES recognizes the fresh responsibilities which this renewal of a great public trust imposes upon the Republican Party. THE TIMES was among the foremost defenders of the principles of purification and reform within the party which triumphed in the nomination of BUTTERFIELD B. HAYES at Cincinnati. It will be as prominent and as uncompromising in its demand for the embodiment of those principles in administrative and legislative action. The election has given rise to constitutional controversies, whose discussion may last for months to come, and whose settlement may tax all the good sense, forbearance, and law-abiding instincts of the people at large. It will be our constant endeavor to correct excited feeling by dispassionate argument, to urge the supreme necessity of moderation and fair dealing, and place the responsibility for stirring up strife where it belongs. But we shall do so without abating one jot of the just demands of a party which stands securely on the right, and of a people the integrity of whose institutions depends on a scrupulous obedience to the demands of law.

In the agitation of the constitutional questions which have been forced upon public attention by the closeness of the late election, THE TIMES will not cease to insist upon the necessity of some approach to uniformity of method in the proceedings taken by State and local boards to ascertain the vote legally cast for Presidential Electors and members of Congress. It will defend the right of individual States to have the declaration of their will by the recognized authorities of such States protected by all the safeguards which have been thrown around it by the letter of the Constitution and the usage sanctioned by its authors. But it will none the less insist on the duty of Congress to devise means, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, whereby citizens of the United States may be protected against virtual disfranchisement through imperfections in the mechanism provided by any State for securing an honest count of their votes. While carefully avoiding all that may tend to promote sectional animosity among our people, THE TIMES will urge, with the utmost decision, the national duty of protecting the freedmen and the Northern immigrants in the South in the possession of rights guaranteed them by the Constitution. It will do all in its power to promote the policy of peace and conciliation between North and South, but will not lose sight of the fact that Northern confidence and amnesty must find their return in the enforcement of even-handed justice and scrupulous regard for the letter and spirit of the law on the part of the South.

THE TIMES rejects all advertisements of lotteries, of quacks and medical pretenders, and of all other agencies by which the insidious poison of vice is disseminated throughout society. It will be in the future, as in the past, a newspaper specially adapted for family reading.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing as it does selected editorials on topics of national and general interest from the columns of the daily issue, as well as a concise summary of political, social and foreign news, besides other features which recommend it to all classes of readers, is a paper admirably fitted to circulate in every portion of the United States. No Republican newspaper approaches it in circulation, and it will be the aim of its conductors to use every means, not only maintaining its well-earned supremacy, but to make its popularity still more decided.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES sent to Subscribers in the United States. The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12.00. The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10.00. The Sunday Edition, per annum, 2.00. The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum, 3.00. The Weekly Times, per annum, 1.20. In clubs of thirty to one Post Office, One Dollar each and one free copy for club.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agent. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.
Address
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York.

C. F. ADAMS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN THE
POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS
OF ALL NATIONS,
ap21 CINCINNATI, O., U. S. A.

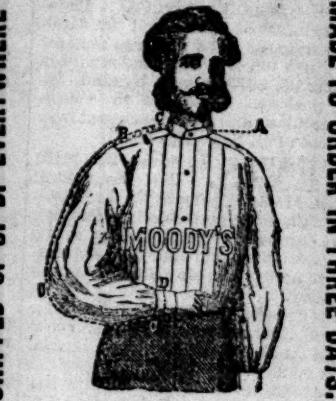
THOS. H. HANDY & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
SAZERAC BRANDIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines and Liquors,
Nos 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET
Feb 10 NEW ORLEANS, LA.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH



Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

S. N. MOODY'S
GREAT SHIRT FACTORY
OF THE SOUTH,
CORNER CANAL AND ROYAL STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS.
S. W. Moody, Manager.



SHIRTS FROM \$1.25 TO \$3.00 a piece, and an equal variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at prices to suit the times.

AT THE GRANITE PALACE,
Corner Canal and Royal Streets,
Oct 23, 1875

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: GOOD: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Street, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers rates. Get the book.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

COMMERCIAL

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 2, 1877.

COTTON—American standard of classification: General quotation. Ex. quot.

Inferior.....	7 @ 7 1/2	8 1/2
Low Ordinary.....	7 1/2 @ 8	8 1/2
Ordinary.....	8 @ 8 1/2	8 1/2
Strict Ordinary.....	8 1/2 @ 8 3/4	8 3/4
Good Ordinary.....	8 3/4 @ 9	9
Strict Good Ordinary.....	9 @ 9 1/4	9 1/4
Low Middling.....	10 @ 10 1/4	10 1/4
Strict Low Middling.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/2	10 1/2
Middling.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4	10 3/4
Strict Middling.....	10 3/4 @ 11	11
Good Middling.....	11 @ 11 1/4	11 1/4
Fair.....	11 1/4 @ 11 1/2	11 1/2

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1875.....39,377
Arr'd since last statement, 1,575
Arrived previously...1,361,095—1,362,670

Total.....1,391,047

Cleared to-day.....1,500

Cleared previously...1,235,556—1,237,056

Stock on hand and on shipboard
not cleared.....156,491

Stock on hand same time last year.....135,601

FREIGHTS.—We quote as follows:

By steam: Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d;

to New York 7-16d; to Boston, Providence,

Kali River, Philadelphia and Baltimore,

via New York, &c.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool 9-32d.

SUGAR—7 1/2 for common, 8 1/2 for

good common; 8 1/2 for fair; 9 1/2 for

good fair; 10 1/2 for fully fair; 11 1/2 for

prime; 12 for choice; 13 1/2 for yellow

clarified, and 14 1/2 for white clarified.

MOLASSES—We quote nominally at

35¢ for common; 40¢ for fair; 45¢ for

prime; and 50¢ for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at \$5.50, double

extra \$6.75, low treble extra \$7.50, good

treble extra \$8.50, choice treble extra

\$9.00, and family extra \$9.75 to \$10.50,

and family extra \$9.75 to \$10.50, &c.

PORK—Mess 17 1/2 @ bbl. Dealers are

jobbing at 17 1/2 @ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—6 1/2 for shoulders.

BACON—Shoulders are held at 7 1/2,

clear rib sides 9 @ 9 1/2, and clear sides

9 @ 9 1/2 @ lb.

LARD—Keg is quoted at 10 1/2 @ 11c and

terce refined at 10 1/2.

BREAKFAST BACON—9 1/2 @ 10 1/2 @ lb.

CORN IN SACKS—White 70c, yell...

70c @ bushel.

WHEAT—\$1.50 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime 10¢; choice 11¢ @ ton.

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE
KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS
OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in
an inoffensive manner, without detriment
to public health, is a subject which has
engaged the attention of the authorities of
all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a
large proportion of deaths resulting from
cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery,
malarious fevers, and even epidemics
were attributable to the terribly offensive
gases which arose from human excreta,
upon its removal from the original deposit
with buckets, agitating and exposing the
contents to the atmosphere during the
process of the work, and infesting the air
while being transported through the streets
to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to
its baneful effects, and sought in vain for
a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm
of Baltimore mechanics has at last over-
come this seemingly insurmountable barrier,
and given us an invention which, in the
opinion of the sanitary officers of
some twenty-five of the largest cities of
the Union, is as near perfection for the
purpose intended as it is possible to
approach.

This invention is emphatically what it
is claimed to be—AN ABSOLUTE EXHAUST-
ING APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting
features of the cart-and-bucket-system.
Its advantages are manifold, and it com-
mends itself to the attention of landlords
and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be
emptied in a space of time varying from
ten to fifteen minutes.

2. IT CAN BE DONE BY DAY OR NIGHT, WITHOUT
THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OPEN PREMISES
AT NIGHT, and exposing them to depre-
dations, and causing the inmates to be
awakened by the abominable smell and
noise caused by the prevailing system of
cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a char-
acter as not to attract attention, nor would
the passer-by unless informed, have any
idea as to what was being done.

4. THERE IS NO NOISE WHATSOEVER. The
sickening effluvia which arises under the
old system is entirely obviated, and the
gases consumed by a deodorizer.

The fact that the sanitary officers and
boards of health of this, and nearly all
other large cities, recommended its use,
declaring it to be cleanly, odorless,
economical, practicable, and a preventive
of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the
invention possesses all the qualities
claimed, and shows it to be worthy of
adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by
the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating
Company, who are now ready to go into
practical operation.

All orders left at the office of the Com-
pany, 150 Common street, or sent to Box
913 Post-office, will receive prompt atten-
tion, and at low prices. jcl2 6in

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.
Established less than three years ago as a
Representative Republican Paper, pledged to
maintain and defend the principles and or-
ganization of the National Republican party
the INTER-OCEAN has as early pushed to the
forefront of journalism and achieved a
success unprecedented in the history of such
enterprises. By universal assent it has been
assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper
IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the
INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor.
It aims at the highest excellence in all de-
partments, and in this era of progressive
journalism aspires to position among the
best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes special claim as
A Family Newspaper.

Its columns are carefully guarded against
objectionable matter, and every effort is made
to render it a pleasant and profitable com-
panion at the home fire side.

The Commercial Department.
Is conducted with great care, and everything
possible is done to make the Market Reports
such as the Farmers and Business Men of
the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability
and experience.

IN LITERATURE,
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

And everything that goes to make

A First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the
country.

The INTER-OCEAN is a

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

One that will be for the enterprising and useful
to Americans in every part of the globe.

While it especially represents the Great In-
terests of the Northwest it is National in its
views and comprehensive in its news-gather-
ing. Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted
and in all discussions aims to be candid, dig-
nified, and above personal abuse.

The INTER-OCEAN has the largest aggrega-
tion of news of any newspaper published in
the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000
Postoffices, distributed in every State and
Territory in the United States, in all the
numerous Foreign States and countries.

Terms of Subscription,
DAILY.

7 mail (payable in advance), per year, \$12.00

1 mail (payable in advance), 3 months, 3.00

Sunday edition, per year (extra) 3.00

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$3.00

By mail, club of four (in advance).....11.00

By mail, club of six (in advance).....16.00

By mail, club of ten (in advance).....25.00

One year copy with every club of ten.

By mail, per year (in advance).....\$1.50

Club of four (in advance).....5.00

Club of ten (in advance).....12.00

Club of twenty (in advance).....20.00

One year copy with every club of twenty.

Special arrangements made with coun-
try publishers for clubbing with their pub-
lications.

Sample Copies Free. Money can be
sent by draft, money order, express, or regis-
tered letter, at our risk.

Address
INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake street, Chicago

THIRD QUARTERLY
TWO
DOLLAR SCHEME.

100,000 TICKETS AT \$2 EACH,
\$200,000.

LOUISIANA STATE

Single Number Lottery.

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$30,000.

CLASS I.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON

Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1877.

NO SCALING.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME!

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize of \$30,000 is...	\$30,000
1 Prize of \$10,000 is...	10,000
1 .. 5,000 is...	5,000
2 .. 2,500 is...	5,000
5 .. 1,000 is...	5,000
20 .. 500 is...	10,000
100 .. 100 are...	10,000
200 .. 50 are...	10,000
500 .. 20 are...	10,000
1,000 .. 10 are...	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$200 each for the nine remain- ing units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$20,000 Prize are.....	\$1,700
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$100 each for the nine remain- ing units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$10,000 Prize are.....	1,800
9 APPROXIMATIONS OF \$50 each for the nine remain- ing units of the same ten of the No. drawing the \$5,000 Prize are.....	900

1877 Prizes, All amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY

On the morning of

Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1877,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Whole Tickets, \$2.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agenc-
ies and at the Central Office of the
LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COM-
PANY.

Address Lock Box 692, New Or-
leans Post Office.

Remit by Post Office Money Order,

Registered Letter, Draft, or by

Express.

Observe and recollect that in the Dollar

Drawing of Oct. 2, 1877,

ALL THE PRIZES

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in Every State,
County, City and Town Through-
out the Union.

Unexceptionable Guarantee required,
and must, in every instance, accompany
application to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ALL LETTERS UNANSWERED MAY
A NEGATIVE REPLY.

Feb 24

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverley Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever pub-
lished in this country. Its contents are such
as will be approved in the most astiduous
circles, nothing immoral being admitted into
its pages. It will furnish as much reading
matter as almost any one can find time to
peruse, consisting of

TALES,

HISTORY,

BIOGRAPHY,

together with

Music and Poetry.

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and
meddles with neither politics nor religion,
but is characterized by a high moral tone.
It circulates all over the country, from Maine
to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.

One copy for 12 months.....\$6.00

One copy for 6 months.....3.00

One copy for 3 months.....1.50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscrip-
tions at the above, and deduct twenty-five
per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same.

A new volume commences every January
and July; but if a person commences at any
month in the volume and pays for six
months, he will have a complete book, with
a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his
subscription, he should tell us what was the
last number he received; then we shall know
what number to begin at without hunting
over our books. Otherwise we shall begin
where the money is received.

Monthly parts: \$7 a year, in all cases.

We will send one copy of the weekly

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE

and either

"Lady's Gazette of Fashion,"

"Atlantic Monthly,"

"Weekly," or "Bazar," or

"Godey's Lady's Book,"

one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be
addressed to the publisher.

We make no discount on clubs.

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subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money-
order in a letter, and address the publisher
direct, giving individual name, with the pos-
office, county, and State very plainly written
marks are often illegible.

We take no risk of the mails.

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